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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1839.

NO. 40.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
In the name and by the authority of the Com-
monwealth of Pennsylvania,



GEORGE WOLF,
Governor of said Commonwealth.

A Proclamation.

It having pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, in the course of his just and wise providence, to visit our beloved country, with a desolating PESTILENCE, denominated the Spasmodic or Asiatic Cholera, and believing, that mercy is a distinguishing attribute of the Deity: that he exhibits his strange works of judgment, by the infliction of chastisements upon his creatures because of their transgressions, for the benign purpose of causing them to turn from the evil of their ways, and to fly unto him as to their sure refuge, and the rock of their salvation.

And although the propriety of recommending a fast, by the civil authority of a state, is doubted by some, and altogether denied by others, yet, when a whole people is threatened with the visitation of "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," bearing death and destruction in its train, it becomes the duty of all, whether occupying civil, or religious stations, to arouse their fellow citizens to a sense of their danger, and to exhort them as one man, to devote themselves in humility and Godly fear, on a day to be set apart for that purpose, to the service of the God of Nations, and to unite in common supplication to him, in whose hands our lives are, that he would graciously avert from us the threatened calamity, or mitigate its desolating severity.

Under these impressions, and in accordance with an intimation of an earnest desire on the part of a respectable number of the Reverend clergy, of different religious denominations, and other devout and well disposed citizens of this commonwealth, that the Executive of this State would recommend to the people of the same, the observance of a day, to be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I do therefore, hereby, earnestly recommend to all my fellow citizens, within this Commonwealth, that laying aside, as far as practicable, all worldly avocations, they observe THURSDAY THE NINTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER, imploring the God of Heaven, to remit unto us all our iniquities, transgressions and sins; deprecating his merited displeasure; supplicating his mercy, that the hand of the destroying angel may be stayed, that we may be preserved as individuals and as a people, from the desolating scourge; or that in the midst of deserved wrath, he would be pleased to remember our frailty, and his unbounded mercy. That he would in tender compassion for his weak and erring creatures, mitigate the afflictions he may in his wisdom see fit to lay upon us, and prepare us to receive, with a becoming temper, his righteous award.

And it is further recommended, that the good people of this commonwealth, accompany their supplications with the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to the Father of all Mercies, that in his infinite goodness, he hath hitherto preserved us as spared monuments of his mercy: for having in great loving kindness extended unto us a long continuance of healthful seasons, and for his unremitting goodness in mingling with his judgments many rich blessings both of a spiritual, and temporal nature.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the commonwealth the fifty seventh.

By the Governor.

JAMES TRIMBLE, Deputy Sec'y.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for Gettysburg Circuit, will be held on the land of Mr. Brinkerhoff, 3 miles east of Gettysburg—to commence on Friday the 10th of August. The Preachers and People of the adjacent circuits and stations, are affectionately invited to attend.

July 31.

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Notice is hereby Given
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
PETER MORITZ,

I ATE of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Peter Moritz, and Polly, intermarried with Jacob Brough—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 10th day of August next, on a Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Peter Mark, Jacob Shull, John Mark, D. Deardorff and others, containing One Hundred and Seventy Six Acres, more or less—also, Fifty Acres of Land, adjoining Peter Mark and others—also, a Tract of Land, adjoining lands of John Mark, Thos. McKnight and others, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, on which is a Tavern stand, &c.—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 3, 1832.

Speech of Henry Clay,

IN THE SENATE,
On the President's Veto of the Bank Bill,
JULY 12, 1832.

Mr. CLAY said he had some observations to submit on this question, which he would not trespass on the Senate in offering, but that it had some command of leisure, in consequence of the Conference which had been agreed upon in respect to the Tariff.

A bill to re-charter the Bank had recently passed Congress, after much deliberation. In this body, we know that there are members enough, who entertain no constitutional scruples, to make, with the vote by which the bill was passed, a majority of two-thirds. In the House of Representatives also, it is believed, there is a like majority in favor of the bill. Notwithstanding this state of things, the President has rejected the bill, and transmitted to the Senate an elaborate message, communicating at large his objections. The Constitution requires that we should reconsider the bill, and that the question of its passage, the President's objections notwithstanding, shall be taken by Ayes and Noes. Respect to him, as well as the injunctions of the Constitution, require that we should deliberately examine his reasons, and reconsider the question.

The veto is an extraordinary power, which, though tolerated by the Constitution, was not expected, by the Convention, to be used in ordinary cases. It was designed for instances of precipitate legislation, in unguarded moments. Thus restricted, and it had been thus restricted by all former Presidents, it might not be mischievous. During Mr. Madison's Administration of eight years, there had occurred but two or three cases of its exercise. During the last Administration, I do not now recollect that it was once. In a period little upwards of three years, the present Chief Magistrate has employed the Veto four times. We now hear quite frequently, in the progress of measures through Congress, the statement that the President will veto them, urged as an objection to their passage.

The Veto is hardly reconcilable with the genius of representative Government. It is totally irreconcilable with it, if it is to be frequently employed in respect to the expediency of measures, as well as their constitutionality. It is a feature of our Government borrowed from a prerogative of the British King. And it is remarkable that in England it has grown obsolete, not having been used for upwards of a century. At the commencement of the French Revolution, in discussing the principles of their Constitution, in the National Convention, the Veto held a conspicuous figure. The gay, laughing population of Paris bestowed on the King the appellation of Monsieur Veto, and, on the Queen, that of Madame Veto. The Convention finally decreed, that if a measure rejected by the King, should obtain the sanction of two concurring Legislatures, it should be a law, notwithstanding the Veto. In the Constitution of Kentucky, and perhaps in some other of the State Constitutions, it is provided, that if, after the rejection of a bill by the Governor, it shall be passed by a majority of all the members elected to both Houses, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government, the Chief Magistrate has great weight. If, after a respectful consideration of his objections urged against a bill, a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature shall still pass it, notwithstanding his official influence and the force of his reasons, ought it not to become a law? Ought the opinion of one man to overrule that of a legislative body twice deliberately expressed?

It cannot be imagined that the Convention contemplated the application of the Veto to a question which has been so long, so often, and so thoroughly scrutinized, as that of the Bank of the United States, by every department of the Government, in almost every stage of its existence, and the People, and by the State Legislatures. Of all the controverted questions, which have sprung up under our Government, not one has been so fully investigated as that of its power to establish a Bank of the United States. More than seventeen years ago, in January 1815, Mr. Madison then said, in a message to the Senate of the United States:—"Waiving the question of the constitutional authority of the Legislature to establish an incorporated Bank, as being precluded, in my judgment, by repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the Legislature, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of a concurrence of the general will of the Nation." Mr. Madison, himself opposed to the first Bank of the United States, yielded his own convictions to those of the Nation, and all the departments of the Government thus often expressed. Subsequent to

this true, but strong statement of the case, the present Bank of the United States was established, and numerous other acts, of all the Departments of the Government, manifesting their settled sense of the power, have been added to those which existed prior to the date of Mr. Madison's Message.

No question has been more generally discussed, within the last two years, by the People at large, and in State Legislatures, than that of the Bank. And this consideration of it has been prompted by the President himself. In his first Message to Congress, (in December, 1829,) he brought the subject to the view of that body and the Nation, and expressly declared, that it could not, for the interests of all concerned, be "too soon" settled. In each of his subsequent annual Messages, in 1830 and 1831, he again invited the attention of Congress to the subject. Thus, after an interval of two years, and after the intervention of the election of a new Congress, the President deliberately renews his recommendation to consider the question of the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States. And yet his friends now declare the agitation of the question to be premature! It was not premature in 1829 to present the question, but it is premature in 1832 to consider and decide it!

After the President had directed public attention to this question, it became not only a topic of popular conversation, but was discussed in the Press, and employed as a theme in popular elections. I was myself interrogated, on more occasions than one, to make a public expression of my sentiments; and a friend of mine, in Kentucky, a candidate for the State Legislature, told me near two years ago, that he was surprised, in an obscure part of his county, (the Hills of Benson,) where there was but little occasion for Banks, to find himself questioned on the stump as to the recharter of the Bank of the United States. It seemed as if a sort of general order had gone out, from headquarters, to the partisans of the Administration every where, to agitate and make the most of the question. They have done so: and their condition now reminds me of the fable invented by Dr. Franklin of the Eagle and the Cat, to demonstrate that Esop had not exhausted invention, in the construction of his memorable fables. The Eagle, you know, Mr. President, pounced from his lofty flight in the air, upon a Cat, taking it to be a Pig. Having borne off his prize, he quickly felt most painfully the paws of the Cat thrust deeply into his sides and body. Whilst flying, he held a parley with the supposed pig, and proposed to let go his hold, if the other would let him alone. No, says puss, you brought me from yonder earth below, and I will hold fast to you until you carry me back—a condition to which the Eagle readily assented.

The friends of the President, who have been for near three years agitating this question, now turn round upon their opponents who have supposed the President quite serious and in earnest, in presenting it for public consideration, and charge them with prematurely agitating it. And that for electioneering purposes! The other side understands perfectly the policy of preferring an unjust charge in order to avoid a well founded accusation.

If there be an electioneering motive in the matter, who have been actuated by it? Those who have taken the President at his word, and deliberated on a measure which he has repeatedly recommended to their consideration; or those who have resorted to all sorts of means to elude the question? By alternately coaxing and threatening the Bank; by an extraordinary investigation into the administration of the Bank; and by every species of post-ponement and procrastination, during the progress of the bill.

Notwithstanding all these dilatory expedients, a majority of Congress, prompted by the will and the best interests of the nation, passed the bill. And I shall now proceed, with great respect and deference, to examine some of the objections to its becoming a law, contained in the President's message, avoiding as much as I can, a repetition of what gentlemen have said who preceded me.

The President thinks that the precedents, drawn from the proceedings of Congress, as to the constitutional power to establish a bank, are neutralized, by there being two for and two against the authority. He supposes that one Congress in 1811, and another in 1815, decided against the power. Let us examine both of these cases. The House of Representatives in 1811, passed the bill to re-charter the Bank, and, consequently, affirmed the power. The Senate during the same year were divided, 17 and 17, and the Vice-President gave the casting vote. Of the 17 who voted against the Bank, we know, from the declaration of the Senator from Maryland, (General SMITH,) now present, that he entertained no doubt whatever of the constitutional power of Con-

gress to establish a bank, and that he voted on totally distinct ground. Taking away his vote and adding it to the 17 who voted for the bank, the number would have stood 18 for, and 16 against the power. But we know further, that Mr. Gaillard, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Robinson, made a part of that 16; and that in 1815, all three of them voted for the bank. Take those three votes from the 16 and add them to the 18, and the vote of 1811, as to the question of the constitutional power, would have been 21 and 13. And of these thirteen, there might have been others still who were not governed in their votes by any doubts of the power.

In regard to the Congress of 1815, so far from their having entertained any scruples in respect to the power to establish a bank, they actually passed a bank bill, and thereby affirmed the power. It is true that, by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mr. CLEVELAND,) they rejected another bank bill, not on grounds of want of power, but upon considerations of expediency in the particular structure of that bank.

Both the adverse precedents, therefore, relied upon in the message, operate directly against the argument which they were brought forward to maintain. Congress, by various other acts, in relation to the Bank of the United States, has again and again sanctioned the power. And I believe it may be truly affirmed that, from the commencement of the Government to this day, there has not been a Congress opposed to the Bank of the United States upon the distinct ground of a want of power to establish it.

And here, Mr. President, I must request the indulgence of the Senate, whilst I express a few words in relation to myself.

I voted in 1811, against the old Bank of the United States, and I delivered, on the occasion, a speech, in which, among other reasons, I assigned that of its being unconstitutional. My speech has been read to the Senate, during the progress of this bill, but the reading of it excited no other regret than that it was read in such a wretched, bungling, mangling manner. During a long public life (I mention the fact not as claiming any merit for it,) the only great question in which I have ever changed my opinion, is that of the Bank of the United States. If the researches of the Senator had carried him a little further, he would, by turning over a few more leaves of the same book from which he read my speech, have found that which I made in 1816, in support of the present bank. By the reasons assigned in it for the change of my opinion, I am ready to abide in the judgment of the present generation and of posterity. In 1816, being Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was perfectly in my power to have said nothing and did nothing, and thus have concealed the change of opinion which my mind had undergone. But I did not choose to remain silent and escape responsibility. I chose publicly to avow my actual conversion. The war, and the fatal experience of its disastrous events, had changed me. Mr. Madison, Gov. Plaisants, and almost all the public men around me, my political friends, had changed their opinions from the same causes.

The power to establish a Bank is deduced from that clause of the Constitution which confers on Congress all powers necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers. In 1811, I believed a Bank of the United States not necessary, and that a safe reliance might be placed on the local banks, in the administration of the fiscal affairs of the Government. The war taught us many lessons, and among others demonstrated the necessity of a Bank of the United States to the successful operations of the Government. I will not trouble the Senate with a perusal of my speech in 1816, but ask its permission to read a few extracts:

"But how stood the case in 1816, when he was called upon again to examine the powers of the General Government to incorporate a national bank? A total change of circumstances was presented—events of the utmost magnitude had intervened.

"A general suspension of specie payments had taken place, and this had led to a train of consequences of the most alarming nature. He beheld, dispersed over the immense extent of the U. States, about three hundred banking institutions, enjoying, in different degrees, the confidence of the public, shaken as to them all, under no direct control of the General Government, & subject to no actual responsibility to the State authorities. These institutions were emitting the actual currency of the U. States—a currency consisting of paper, on which they neither paid interest nor principal, whilst it was exchanged for the paper of the community, on which both were paid. We saw these institutions, in fact, ex-

"It is understood to have been read by Mr. HILL.—Editors.

ercising what had been considered, at all times, and in all countries, one of the highest attributes of sovereignty—the regulation of the current medium of the country. They were no longer competent to assist the Treasury, in either of the great operations of collection, deposit, or distribution of the public revenue. In fact, the paper which they emitted, and which the Treasury, from the force of events, found itself constrained to receive, was constantly obstructing the operations of that Department; for it would accumulate where it was not wanted, and could not be used where it was wanted, for the purposes of Government, without a ruinous and arbitrary brokerage. Every man who paid to or received from the Government, paid or received as much less than he ought to have done, as was the difference between the medium in which the payment was effected and specie. Taxes were no longer uniform. In New-England, where specie payments had not been suspended, the People were called upon to pay larger contributions than where they were suspended. In Kentucky, as much more was paid by the People, in their taxes, than was paid, for example, in the State of Ohio, as Kentucky paper was worth more than Ohio paper. * *

"Considering, then, that the state of the currency was such that no thinking man could contemplate it without the most serious alarm; that it threatened general distress, if it did not ultimately lead to convulsion and subversion of the Government—it appeared to him to be the duty of Congress to apply a remedy, if a remedy could be devised. A national bank, with other auxiliary measures, was proposed as that remedy. Mr. CLAY said he determined to examine the question with as little prejudice as possible arising from his former opinion; he knew that the safest course to him, if he pursued a cold, calculating prudence, was to adhere to that opinion, right or wrong. He was perfectly aware that, if he changed, or seemed to change it, he should expose himself to some censure; but, looking at the subject with the light shed upon it by events happening since the commencement of the war, he could no longer doubt. * * * He preferred, to the suggestions of the pride of consistency, the evident interests of the community, and determined to throw himself upon their justice and candor."

The interest which foreigners hold in the existing Bank of the U. States is dwelt upon in the message as a serious objection to the re-charter. But this interest is the result of the assignable nature of the stock; and if the objection be well founded, it applies to Government stock, to the stock in local banks, in canal and other companies, created for internal improvements, and every species of money or moveables in which foreigners may acquire an interest. The assignable character of the stock is a quality conferred, not for the benefit of foreigners, but for that of our own citizens. And the fact of its being transferred to them is the effect of the balance of trade being against us—an evil, if it be one, which the American System will correct. All Governments wanting capital, resort to foreign nations possessing it in superabundance, to obtain it. Sometimes the resort is even made by one to another belligerent nation. During our Revolutionary war we obtained foreign capital (Dutch and French,) to aid us. During the late war American stock was sent to Europe to sell; and, if I am not mistaken, to Liverpool. The question does not depend upon the place whence the capital is obtained, but the advantageous use of it. The confidence of foreigners in our stocks is a proof of the solidity of our credit. Foreigners have no voice in the administration of this Bank; and if they buy its stock, they are obliged to submit to citizens of the United States to manage it.

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. WARR.) asks what would have been the condition of this country, if, during the late war, this Bank had existed, with such an interest in it as foreigners now hold? I will tell him. We should have avoided many of the disasters of that war, perhaps those of Detroit and at this place. The Government would have possessed ample means for its vigorous prosecution; and the interests of foreigners—British subjects especially—would have operated upon them, not upon us. Will it not be a serious evil to be obliged to remit in specie to foreigners the eight millions which they now have in this Bank, instead of retaining that capital within the country to stimulate its industry and enterprise?

[To be concluded next week.]

Mr. BRIDGEMAN, Minister of the United States to Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg, in a steamboat, on the 3d June.

Toast drunk at Duxbury, Mass.
By G. Bradford, Esq. The Ladies—They kiss us when we are young, cherish us when we are old—may we do as we are done by.

POETRY.

HARVEST.

This is the season, God of Grace,
When man's full heart should turn to Thee;
For now his eye can clearest trace,
Thy love in vale, and field, and tree.

With hope he casts to earth the grain,
When Spring awakes the snow-drop cold,
With joy beholds the Summer's rain,
And genial Sun the germ unfold.

Yet fear must still his breast pervade
Even while he views the fertile soil,
Lest storms destroy the summer blade,
And crush the promise of his toil.

But when full Autumn's hand displays
Her board with golden fruits replete,
Then doubt is lost in strains of praise,
And mingled gratulation sweet.

Untaught by Famine's lesson dread
To prize the wealth so freely given,—
Oh may we be to duty led
By all those lavish gifts of Heaven.

And by the home-bound harvest-train,
The reaper's hymns, that grateful rise,
Be quicken'd in our toil to gain
The glorious garner of the skies.

L. H. S.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Oh! if there is one law above the rest
Written in wisdom—if there is a word,
That I would trace as with a pen of fire
Upon the unsun'd temper of a child—
If there is any thing that keeps the mind
Open to angels' visits, and repels
The Ministry of ill—"THY HUMAN LOVE!"
God has made nothing worthy of contempt.
The smallest pebble in the well of truth
Has its peculiar meanings, and will stand
When man's best monuments wear fast away.
The law of Heaven is love, and though its
name

Has been usurp'd by passion, and profan'd
To its unholy uses, through all time,
Still the eternal principle is pure;
And in these deep affections that we feel
Omnipotent within us, we but see
The lavish measures in which love is given.
And in the yearning tenderness of a child
For every bird that sings above its head,
And every creature feeding on the hills,
And every tree and flower, and running
brook,

We see how every thing WAS MADE TO LOVE,
And how they err who in a word like this
Find any thing to hate but human pride.

WILLIS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We copy from the Connecticut Mirror the following extract from the address lately delivered in Hartford by the Rev. Mr. MAFFEI, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The forcible appeal made by the reverend speaker in favor of Temperance, has a general application, and is entitled to attention in every quarter in which it may be heard:

AN APPEAL

To the Young Men of Hartford, on Temperance.

"My Dear Friends!—You are called upon, by the united voices of humanity pleading for kindred lost, and virtue, and religion, and every generous passion that now heaves in your bosoms, to make a desperate attack upon that desolating array, which the expressive language of Robert Hall denominates 'distilled death and liquid damnation.'"

Oh, could I inspire you with a holy enthusiasm in the sacred cause of Temperance!—could I command the energies of the young men of this city to the Godlike enterprise—then would victory attend here the march of the blessed cause—then would songs of deliverance break out, on our right hand and on our left—then would the child in its mother's caress, learn to lisp the names of those who saved its father as a brand plucked from the burning—then would Howard smile, as he viewed, from his golden resting place in the realms of glory, this last and greatest of human ameliorations, wrought out by modern benevolence—then would Jesus approve—Jesus, who descended from the heavens to heal our woes and set our imprisoned souls at freedom—He would approve, and own us as fellow laborers with him, in the work of the world's redemption!

Young Men!—Array your banded powers against this most deadly of all plagues. Heaven will appreciate your motives. Eternal love shall baptize you with glory, as you put on the armour of moral courage, and face the deadly foe which has peopled more graves, than red-handed war with all its gory ensigns. Young Men! You are more than the hope and stay of a nation. You are the bone, muscle, and sinew, of the most sacred of all earthly organizations—that of the living church of Christ. From your ranks, one by one as divine grace shall prepare you, the highest places of moral influence will be filled. But, in the sight of the pure heavens, that spread their blue arches over your heads, I ask you to act as one man—now and forever—against the pollutions of Intemperance. Never let this arch enemy of man gain a single advantage over society, while you live on the earth.—Clear up the fogs and the miasma of death which drunkenness would hang over your beautiful state. Then, when the glorious sun shall rise over your mountains, and beam upon your plains, it will exhale no vapours of stale debauch, to poison the upper regions as they rise. Then turn your labors to other lands.—Let not the stormy ocean, nor mountain barriers, impede your progress in the march of benevolence. Let a world be gladdened by your zeal—let heaven above reflect back to earth the light of your example.

Would you have the pure, I had almost said, the angelic—fame of Howard; or would you have a name to be remembered only with the groans of the sufferings you may, in your inactivity and indifference, have caused.

Reject the poison from your lips—and go—if you go the way of all the earth—go into eternity sober, and see your Judge with every faculty of the bright soul he has given you unimpaired and fresh. Let the aged drunkard see your sunny eyes and sprightly frames bidding defiance to the ill, his spirit-dimmed flesh is heir to.

Thus you will disarm that horrible pestilence the Indian Cholera—which even now seems to look towards our city from a not distant point—of its great power to harm. Put out the wasting fires of Intemperance, and you need light no funeral torch for the Cholera. Thus will you meet the angel of destruction which rides on the troubled winds, in your seaboard strand. The breath of the malaria may be here—it may be breathed in the pure face of National Temperance, and find no breath on which to fasten its poisonous influences."

Who is my Neighbor?—This is the way they do things in the country villages of New England. The following is copied from a Woodstock, Vermont, paper.

An incident occurred in this neighborhood on the 4th inst. so praiseworthy in itself, and so creditable to the parties concerned, that we cannot avoid noticing it. The blacksmith's shop of an old man named Philip Harman, living near the North Mountain, took fire on the 3d, and was entirely consumed, together with all its contents of a destructible nature, including his account book. The next morning about 40 of his neighbors assembled on the spot, with six wagons and teams, and felled, hewed and hauled timber enough for another shop, which they raised up before night, besides making the old man up a purse of \$16, to furnish him with the necessary tools to enable him to work again.

The Divorce.—A married couple determined to be divorced; but not being able to agree, with respect to the disposition of the children, referred the dispute to an aunt, to whose arbitration they respectively agreed to submit.—"We have three children," said the husband. "I insist upon keeping two; the third shall be left to the care of the mother." "But I," said the mother, "have a right to two; the care of one will be sufficient for you." "There is no way of settling this dispute," said the aunt with the gravity of a judge, "but by waiting for the birth of a fourth child, you then separate upon equal terms." This decision restored good humor.—The contending parties embraced, and the idea of a divorce was forgotten.

Good Advice.—In one of our Courts in this city, a blacksmith who had the gift of stammering to perfection was called into Court as a witness between two journeymen of his, in a law suit; the amount in question being about 75 cents. The judge, after hearing his testimony, asked why he had not advised his workmen to settle, the costs being five times the amount of the disputed sum. In reply, the witness observed, "I t-t-t-old the f-o-o-o-ols to settle.—I s-s-said the c-o-n-c-o-n-constants would take their c-o-o-ats, the lawyers their sh-shirts, and by j-j-jing, if they got into your Hon-Honor's court, you'd s-k-s-k-skin 'em."—Boston Fredonian.

A Substitute.—General Dalzel passing by a sentinel at Portsmouth, the fellow complained that he wanted shoes.—"Tis very fit you should have a pair," says the Gen. Thereupon he takes a piece of chalk and chalks out a pair of shoes upon the sentry box. "There's a pair for you," adds he, and goes his way. His back was no sooner turned than the soldier chalks out a man standing sentinel, and then goes his way.—The General, presently after, was surprised to meet the fellow in the town, & enquired, with severe threats, how he came to leave his post. "Sir," said he, "I am relieved."—"Relieved! that's impossible at this time of day.—Who's relieved you?"—"One, I'll answer for it, that won't leave his post," replied the soldier. Hereupon the General goes with him to the place, "there sir," says the fellow, "if I am to look upon this as a good pair of shoes, you must own that is likewise a very good sentinel."

Amiable Fidelity.—A young gentleman paid his addresses to a young lady, by whose mother he was unfavorably received. "How hard," said he to the young lady, "to separate those whom love has united." "Very hard indeed," replied she, with great innocence, at the same time throwing her arms around his neck, "and so mother will find it."

The Dog.—At the late fire, corner of Cortland and West streets, the following incident occurred, which tends in a striking degree, to illustrate the sagacity and fidelity of that most excellent animal, the dog.

A young man slept in the third story of the building in which the fire originated. His dog, lying by his bed side, scented the fire which had broken out below. He immediately endeavored to awake his master, by laying his

fore paws on his breast, and drawing them gently over his body. The young man aroused himself, but not suspecting the object of the animal, fell again to sleep. The dog then seized the bed-clothes, and stripped them off his master, who a second time covered himself up and went to sleep. The dog, aware that no time was to be lost, took hold of the young man's shirt with his teeth, and tore it from his arm. At this moment, the flames were bursting into his chamber, and he saved his life by descending the tackle fall, which he threw out of the window, hand over hand.—The worst of the story remains to be told. In his hurry to escape destruction, the young man forgot that his keeper had no means of descent, and burst into a flood of tears on finding that he could not return to save him.—The faithful creature perished!

Let those of our friends who are advocates of the indiscriminate slaughter of this half-man, half-beast, read the foregoing fact—and pause. N. Y. Gaz.

An Irish lawyer had a client of his own country, who was a sailor. During his absence at sea, his wife had married again, and he was resolved to prosecute her; coming to advise his counsellor, he was told that he must have witnesses to prove that he was alive when his wife married again.—"Arrah, by my shoul, but that will be impossible," said the other: "for my shipmates are all gone to sea again upon a long voyage, and will not return this twelvemonth."—"Oh! then," answered the lawyer, "there can be nothing done in it: and what a pity it is, that such a brave cause should be lost now, only because you cannot prove yourself alive!"

We have heard the following anecdote told of Commodore Hull: "As the Constitution and Guerriere approached each other, Com. Hull had determined to withhold his fire, till a favorable opportunity offered for an effectual discharge of his broadside on the near approach of his enemy. He had some difficulty in restraining the eagerness of his men, particularly as the enemy bore down on them with a constant firing, but Hull incessantly repeated, 'Don't fire till I give you the word. don't fire—don't fire,' with suppressed anxiety, and a seaman's eye, until the nearer approach of his enemy. At last finding a favorable moment, and cautioning all hands to be ready, he shouted the command 'fire!' with so much vehemence and with such a sudden squat and violent stamp of both feet on the deck, that the naval uniform, particularly the pantaloons, being very tight, he split the latter from the knees to the waistband."

The young men who marry in these days of refinement, have twice the advantage that their fathers had.—Then a man who married a shrew, was completely under "petticoat government."—Now a man may be under no apprehension of that kind, as nearly all the young misses wear pants!

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 27th day of August next, to wit:

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of Hugh Denwiddie, deceased.

The account of George Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, deceased.

The account of Levi Miller, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Sarah Wierman, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
July 24, 1832.

FRESH
Drugs & Medicines,
GELS, PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, comprises almost every article in his line now in use—together with a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of

GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very low prices. Country Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine them—and they may find it their interest to purchase from him. Every attention will be paid to those wishing to purchase; and great care taken in the preparation of such articles as may be prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of
Lancaster Glue.
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 29.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade at the house of Thomas McKnight, in Franklin township, on Saturday the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. each member provided with 12 rounds of blank cartridges.

There will be an appeal held on said day.

JAMES BELL, Capt.
July 24.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

GEORGE WOLF,
Governor of said Commonwealth,
A Proclamation.

It having pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, in the course of his just and wise providence, to visit our beloved country, with a desolating PESTILENCE, denominated the Spasmodic or Asiatic Cholera, and believing, that mercy is a distinguishing attribute of the Deity; that he exhibits his strange works of judgment, by the infliction of chastisements upon his creatures because of their transgressions, for the benign purpose of causing them to turn from the evil of their ways, and to fly unto him as to their sure refuge, and the rock of their salvation.

And although the propriety of recommending a fast, by the civil authority of a state, is doubted by some, and altogether denied by others, yet, when a whole people is threatened with the visitation of "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," bearing death and destruction in its train, it becomes the duty of all, whether occupying civil, or religious stations, to arouse their fellow citizens to a sense of their danger, and to exhort them as one man, to devote themselves in humility and Godly fear, on a day to be set apart for that purpose, to the service of the God of Nations, and to unite in common supplication to him, in whose hands our lives are, that he would graciously avert from us the threatened calamity, or mitigate its desolating severity.

Under these impressions, and in accordance with an intimation of an earnest desire on the part of a respectable number of the Reverend clergy, of different religious denominations, and other devout and well disposed citizens of this commonwealth, that the Executive of this State would recommend to the people of the same, the observance of a day, to be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I do therefore, hereby, earnestly recommend to all my fellow-citizens, within this Commonwealth, that laying aside, as far as practicable, all worldly avocations, they observe THURSDAY THE NINTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER, imploring the God of Heaven, to remit unto us all our iniquities, transgressions and sins; deprecating his merited displeasure; supplicating his mercy, that the hand of the destroying angel may be stayed, that we may be preserved as individuals and as a people, from the desolating scourge; or that in the midst of deserved wrath, he would be pleased to remember our frailty, and his unbounded mercy. That he would, in tender compassion for his weak and erring creatures, mitigate the inflictions he may in his wisdom see fit to lay upon us, and prepare us to receive, with a becoming temper, his righteous award.

And it is further recommended, that the good people of this commonwealth, accompany their supplications with the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to the Father of all Mercies, that in his infinite goodness, he hath hitherto preserved us as spared monuments of his mercy; for having in great loving kindness extended unto us a long continuance of healthful seasons, and for his unremitting goodness in mingling with his judgments many rich blessings both of a spiritual, and temporal nature.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the commonwealth the fifty seventh.

By the Governor,
JAMES TRIMBLE,
Deputy Secretary.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WM. SLAYBAUGH,

deceased, to wit: Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, and Peggy Slaybaugh, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 27th day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
July 3.

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE

LET US SEE?

If you want a Fortune, call in time: you can only lose \$1 25, and may become RICH!

A Prize of 1000 Dollars.

Sold a few weeks ago: and on the 2d inst.

18—34—48—A Prize of

\$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.

June 12.

FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14.

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.



PROCLAMATION.

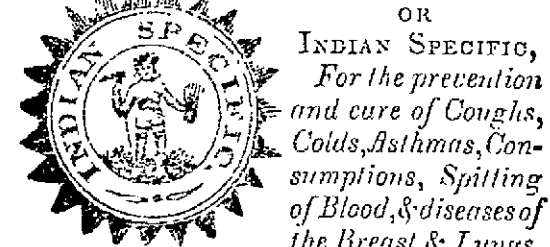
WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 27th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.



DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 237 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the City of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles. For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

WORMS

Worm destroying Drops.

An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.

THIS Medicine is confidently offered to the public as a superior article for destroying & expelling worms from the system.—It has not been known to fail in affording relief in any instance. This medicine is mild in its operation, and may be given to infants with perfect safety. The following testimony will be deemed sufficient, where the gentlemen are known:—

We, the undersigned, do certify, that we have used in our families, Samuel H. Wentz's Drops for destroying worms, and find it to be a highly efficacious and valuable medicine.

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| C. L. Sutcliffe, | Philip Berlin, |
| Wm. Hester, | Benj. Fabstock, |
| Daniel Barber, | George Hoffman, |
| John Sheffer, | Wm. Schell, |
| John Wierman, | John Hark, |
| Samuel Green, | John Porcman, |
| Robert Yeads, | G. Greenwood, |
| John Green, | Wm. Ferry, |
| Samuel Brand, | Frederick Spahr, |
| Nicholas Praeger, | Geo. S. Eyster, |
| David Spahr, | |

The above Medicine can at all times be had at the Apothecary Shop of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 5, 1832.

Executive Appointment.—Governor STOKES of North Carolina, Governor CARROLL of Tennessee, and ROBERTS VAUX of Philadelphia, have been appointed by the President of the United States Commissioners for "superintending the location of emigrating Indians." It would seem, from the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the appointment, that the Commissioners are not only empowered to set apart territory and define bounds for the various emigrating tribes, but are clothed also with authority to adjust disputes and difficulties between conflicting parties; to enter into stipulations with them, subject to the approval of the Senate; and generally, to have the entire supervision of Indian affairs in that quarter. The pay of the Commissioners is to be eight dollars per diem, and may continue for an indefinite period. Should the gentlemen named accept the appointment, the commission will be an able one. There are probably few men in the country who have a more thorough acquaintance with the Indian character, their manners and their habits, than Gov. Stokes. *Raleigh Register.*

Returning good for evil.—The prevalence of the Cholera in New-York had produced much pecuniary distress and embarrassment, by driving off many of the business men.—The United States Bank, when informed of this, [forgetting, or rather disregarding the fact that two of the members of Congress from that city had been the most bitter opponents to the renewal of the charter,] for the purpose of alleviating the distress, loaned the State Banks in New York city one million of dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 25.
The case of Samuel Gwin must satisfy all except those who will yield to no argument but a miracle, that this government, under General Jackson's administration, is a practical despotism. The Senate, by a vote of more than two to one, passed a resolution, that it was "inexpedient to appoint a citizen of any one state to an office in another state, in which such citizen does not reside, without some evident necessity for such appointment." In the teeth of this resolution, the President appointed Samuel Gwin to an office, from which it excluded him, and nominated him to the Senate at the ensuing session. The Senate rejected the nomination by a vote of 25 to 13. At the next session the President again nominated the same favorite to the same office, and the Senate, still determined to reject him, lay his nomination on the table, in order to give the President an opportunity of withdrawing it, and apprise him that they do not mean to act on it at the present session. The Senate adjourns, and are scarcely out of the city before the President commissions Gwin to the very office to which the Senate had refused to concur in appointing him! Now I should be glad to know, if such a proceeding is tolerated, of what use is the American Senate? It would be a mere mummery, like that of Rome, in the days of her worst Emperors, and ought to be abolished. On Andrew Jackson's principles we want no constitution: our political condition and his are both simple. He is "born to command," and we are born to obey.

Interesting to Malthusians.—Among other instances of the valuable productions of North-Carolina, may be mentioned that a man by the name of Gordon in Granville co. has had *twenty-seven sons*, all of whom were living about twelve months since. These were all born of one woman. This aged and fruitful couple were remarkably healthy and active, and the father would readily walk 10 or 12 miles at any time, when business required it.—*National Intelligencer.*

Method of making the President supreme, absolute, and safe in every transgression.—Assume that the Senate is a faction and the House of Representatives corrupt; of course whatever measure, proposed by either, does not suit the wishes and aims of the President, may be treated by him as null and void:—Assume, moreover, that he is at liberty to interpret the Constitution, independently of the decisions of the Supreme Court or those of Congress, and to refuse to execute any law which he may declare unconstitutional: of course it rests with him whether a law shall be, or not, a dead letter:—Assume that his intentions are uniformly excellent, whatever his proceedings; and all opposition to him is factious and looks to the success of the worst possible candidates—that in any event, he must be defended and supported, and that the People will approve or overlook all he may do.—With such a theory of his power and popularity, with a patronage so extensive and causing so much avidity in so large a number of citizens; he must in fact possess more influence and prerogative, and be more sure of impunity on every occasion, than a monarch of Great Britain or France. *Nat. Gaz.*

From the Republican Banner, (Williamsport, Md.)

The speech of Mr. CLAY on the question of the Public Lands is not only able and eloquent, but is replete with useful information on this truly important subject, and abounds in the most cogent and convincing arguments against

the wild and extravagant notions of many for squandering away the public domain. It takes a bold and lofty stand against ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie, against the claim set up by some States to all the lands within their limits, and even against reducing the present low rates at which they are disposed of. Regarding them the property of all the States, any disposition to be made of the proceeds of their sales, should be made for the benefit of all, and founded upon equitable principles. As these would be no longer required for government purposes, Mr. Clay in his report and Bill, proposed that they should be divided annually, for the space of five years, among the several States in proportion to their representative population, and applied by the States themselves to purposes of education, internal improvement, or African colonization, as they should deem most expedient. The bill was carried through the Senate by a handsome majority, but was postponed by the House to the next session. The great importance of the subject, and the judicious, patriotic, and brilliant views taken of it by Mr. Clay, will secure for the Bill the favorable attention of Congress at its next session. Its passage into a law will secure the preservation of this national property, as such, and at the same time place in the coffers of the States a large amount of money annually for the best of purposes to which it could possibly be applied by a free and enlightened people.

The following article from a Canada paper shows that even those who live under a monarchy, are startled at the extraordinary stretch of Executive power practised by our President in applying his veto so capriciously in opposition to the will of the people, expressed by majorities of both branches of the national Legislature.

"United States Bank.—President Jackson transmitted a message to both Houses of Congress under date of 10th instant, giving his Veto to the Bill which has lately passed Congress for rechartering this Bank. This is the second Bill of great public importance which the present President has refused. The records of modern English legislation do not exhibit such frequent acts of arbitrary proceedings, by a Monarch; yet the world calls Jackson's proceedings democratic. Should not such things be a lesson to the Revolutionists and Democrats of Canada in their proceedings and projects?" *Montreal Courant.*

Foreign news.—We have news from London to 19th June. A few cases of the cholera yet appeared in England and France, but the disease had ceased to create much alarm. Many arrests had been made in Paris of persons supposed to be implicated in the proceedings in La Vendee—among them are the duke Fitz-James, viscount de Chateaubriand and baron Hyde de Neuville.—It is believed that the Duchess of Berri has been permitted to escape, and it seems that the affairs of the Chouans were in a very bad way.

The duke of Wellington, who lately had been a sort of a god, was recently hissed and pelted with mud by successions of crowds, or mobs, in London, and rescued from personal injury by the whole posse of the city police—summoned to his relief. *This happened on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo!* The Arabs had been defeated with great loss, in an attack upon the French at Oran, in Algiers.

The affairs of France appear more settled than we expected to find them at this date; indeed, order seems to be generally restored.

A strong report is circulated that a triple alliance has been formed between Russia, Austria and Prussia, to regulate the affairs of western Europe.

Greece.—Numerous piracies are committed in the Archipelago.—Greece remains much disturbed—the military chiefs rule.

Susquehanna Rail Road.—The Steam Engine imported for this Company was attended by an Engineer brought out for the express purpose of putting the machine into effective operation—it is expected to be ready to try an experiment in the course of a week or ten days.—Those who understand such matters are entirely confident of its success, and all can see that it is a beautiful piece of workmanship, finely proportioned.

We learn that another section of the Westminister branch of this road is completed as far as Owings' Mill, and that the cars will commence running to that place next week. The company have also contracted to carry the Mail and passengers on the Chambersburg route, which will go into operation in a few days, and thus give increased facilities to the vast trade and population approaching and departing from the city through the great north western avenue to Baltimore.

We learn also that the division of this road extending to the intersection of the York Turnpike Road is nearly completed, and will go into operation in all this month.—*Chronicle.*

The number of scholars in the schools connected with the American Sunday School Union, is 542,430; being an increase of 91,345 during the last year. Number of teachers, 80,913.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA. AUG. 7, 1832.
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

In order to preserve our usual variety, we have divided the able speech of Mr. CLAY upon the Veto Message. The remainder will be given next week.

Next Thursday, in conformity to the recommendation of the Governor, we understand, will be pretty generally observed, in this place, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

The German Church will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning; Mr. McLean's, at 11; and the Presbyterian Church, at half past 3 in the afternoon, and also in the evening.

The Bank will be closed on said day; and the Stores also, we believe.

Hail Storm.—On last Sabbath week, a severe hail-storm passed over the lower part of the County, and done considerable injury to the corn, oats, &c.

Sudden Death.—A young man, aged about 18 or 20 years, named DAVID BURNIN, of Mountjoy township, who had been subject to fits, was found dead at the side of his bed on Wednesday morning last, having, it is supposed, fallen therefrom in a fit, and injured his neck in some way. He was, at the time, at the house of Mr. John Kelly, of Cumberland township.

The Cholera, it will be perceived, is on the increase in Philadelphia; but it has, as yet, been confined to the dissolute part of the community.

It is now extended over a large region of country to the north, and deaths have occurred in various parts of New-York, New-Jersey, and also in Connecticut.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, on Saturday last, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Ward Committees be respectfully requested to hand in their Reports to the Board, every Saturday, at 4, p. m.
H. SMYSER,
Secretary Board of Health.

New-York.—The National Republican Convention, which assembled at Utica, N. Y. on the 25th ult. have unanimously nominated HENRY CLAY for President, and JOHN SERGEANT for Vice President; and have resolved to support the Electoral Ticket nominated by the Anti-masonic Convention of that State, which, they say, is *unpledged* to any individual. They have also nominated FRANCIS GRANGER for Governor, and SAMUEL STEVENS for Lieut. Governor.

Judge SHALER, of Pittsburg, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, by a Convention, composed of Jackson and Claymen. His election is confidently expected.

Cherokee Names.—Among the candidates for election, to the General Council of the Cherokee Nation, we observe the following names:—

Hair Conrad, Pathkiller, Tarcheechee, Going Snake, Deer-in-Water, Do-owoloh-dah, Horsety, Chanoyeeke, Tusquie, Sleeping Rabbit, Hammer, Sweet Water, Spike Buck, Hog, Roman Nose, Parched Corn, Arch, Situgase, Kalkalosky.

The Barn of Mr. Frederick Byers, near Chambersburg, and the Barn of Messrs. J. & H. King, near York, were struck by lightning on Sunday week, and destroyed, together with all their contents.

CHOLERA IN NEW-YORK.

| | New Cases. | Deaths. |
|----------|------------|---------|
| July 27, | 122 | 63 |
| " 28, | 145 | 70 |
| " 29, | 122 | 55 |
| " 30, | 103 | 47 |
| " 31, | 121 | 53 |
| Aug. 1, | 92 | 53 |
| " 2, | 51 | 56 |

CHOLERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

| | New Cases. | Deaths. |
|----------|------------|---------|
| July 27, | 2 | 2 |
| " 28, | 6 | 5 |
| " 29, | 6 | 1 |
| " 30, | 15 | 8 |
| " 31, | 19 | 9 |
| Aug. 1, | 21 | 4 |
| " 2, | 40 | 15 |
| " 3, | 35 | 11 |

CHOLERA AT ALBANY.

| | New Cases. | Deaths. |
|----------|------------|---------|
| July 24, | 19 | 10 |
| " 25, | 29 | 7 |
| " 26, | 32 | 7 |
| " 27, | 40 | 13 |
| " 28, | 28 | 18 |
| " 29, | 26 | 17 |
| " 31, | 26 | 10 |

The disease at Albany is exceedingly malignant and severe—considering the amount of the population on which it has to act. We should suppose it worse than it has been in New-York.—*Niles.*

The cholera has broken out at Portsmouth, (opposite Norfolk,) in Virginia, with much violence: and from the 24th to the 29th ult. inclusive, twenty-one persons had died of it—18 being colored men. The latter are said to have been chiefly "old and debilitated individuals." The action of the disease is described as "frightful," even after death,—the arms, hands, &c. remaining subject to spasms. Subsequent accounts mention several cases in Norfolk, also—chiefly in colored persons. If the cholera shall get among the slave population of the south—careless of themselves and badly provided for, we apprehend very awful accounts of its doings.

BUFFALO, July 28.—The disease is evidently on the increase in this place. The whole number of cases reported this week is 41, deaths 14.

PRINCETON, N. J. August 1.—There are now four decided cases of Cholera existing in the heart of this town. A large portion of the students in college have left, and others on the eve of going, in consequence of the alarm which exists here.

P. S. Since the above two of the cases have died.

SING SING, August 1.—The Cholera accounts in the prison here are bad enough. From the 17th to the 30th July inclusive, there were 164 cases and 44 deaths. In the village two cases occurred, both terminating fatally. In the interior we have heard of several cases. On the Somerstown turnpike, three miles from the village, two cases have terminated in death.

PATERSON, (N. J.)—The magistrates and town authorities of Paterson have published a notice, that under the authority vested in them by the laws of New Jersey, they prohibit for the present all persons from lodging in the town. Two cases of cholera have occurred there, according to their statement.

MONTREAL, July 28.—The epidemic continues its ravages in the country.—The number of interments in the Catholic Cemetery, Montreal, from the 20th to the 28th July inclusive, was 75; mostly cases of Cholera.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 1.—New Cases 35, Deaths 7.

STATE PRISON, Westchester Co. July 31.—During the last eight days there occurred here 97 cases and 30 deaths.

BUFFALO.—A letter dated Buffalo, July 27, M. says there were 15 new cases of Cholera and four deaths, for the 24 hours ending on that day at 12 o'clock. The letter says it was freezing cold last night, which may account for the increased numbers.

At Sing Sing prison on the 27th July, there were 240 persons on the sick list—30 cholera cases remaining. 13 new cases and 5 deaths. On the 28th, 19 new cases and 7 deaths, and on the 30th, 9 new cases and 4 deaths. Two of the convicts are physicians, and have rendered their aid in the care of the sick.

A writer in the Boston Courier proposes that the City authorities purchase all the stock in trade of all the Grog Shops in the City; send it to one of the islands, and transport thither all the drunkards of the city and let them have access to the rum free of cost.—He thinks this would be the most effectual means of preventing the introduction of the Cholera into the city which could be devised.

The Detroit Journal of July 25th says that the cholera has entirely abated in that city, and that business has resumed its usual activity.

We regret to be compelled to notice numerous acts of riot in our streets of late; such proceedings are disgraceful at any time, but more so in the present state of our city. Drunkenness is also frequently visible in our streets. We have seen several drunken creatures of late; staggering through our streets, and swearing they never feared or cared for cholera. One of these foolish persons was seized with the fatal malady, and died in less than nine hours after his vain boasts had been uttered.

Montreal Courant.

Liberal and Humane.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser mentions, that among the donations for the relief of the suffering poor of that city, the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was last week received from the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania.

The 10 dollar notes of the "Commercial and Farmers bank of Baltimore," and the 5 dollar notes of the "Bank of Baltimore," have recently been counterfeited—or rather the counterfeits have just appeared. They are well done; and persons not acquainted with these notes should refuse them, unless on the personal responsibility of individuals offering them.

The following notice in the last Charleston Mercury shows that the War of Nullification is to be carried on with spirit:

"The present Congress of the United States having taken its final measures in regard to the Tariff, and there being no hope left for South Carolina, excepting in the *energies of her sons*, a general meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade Party of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, is accordingly requested at the Circus, on Monday evening next.

The Chair will be taken precisely at 8 o'clock.
By order of the Committee."

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Aug. 1:

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.—*Gen. Scott's Command.*—We are happy to announce the return yesterday, of Colonel Twiggs to this city in a state of convalescence. The account which he gives of the ravages of the Cholera among the troops, and the consequent dispersion of General Scott's command is lamentable. Never perhaps did both officers and men embark in an enterprise with the same enthusiasm, and never certainly, did the same number of men traverse the same extent of country in the unprecedented short period which they occupied in moving from Norfolk, Baltimore, and this city, to Detroit. They arrived at Detroit full of hope and anxious to reach the scene of operations; when the pestilence made its appearance among them—blighted the fair prospect of active service in which they had indulged—carried hundreds of them to untimely graves,—and dispersed the entire command.

During the late riots in Paris, 35 men defended a house, though assailed by a large body of the national guards, with four pieces of cannon; and all died singing the Marseilles hymn! Life appears to be less valued by Frenchmen than any other people that we know of. The king reviewed 100,000 men—splendid troops, on the 10th of June.

In the late conflicts in the streets of Paris, it is calculated that not fewer than one hundred and fifty journeymen printers were either killed or wounded.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

| | | | |
|-------------|------|-------------|------|
| Flour, | 6 12 | Oats, | 38 |
| Wheat (red) | 1 20 | Cloverseed, | 5 75 |
| " (white) | 1 30 | Flaxseed, | 1 50 |
| Corn, | 70 | Whiskey, | 30 |
| Rye, | 65 | Plaster, | 4 25 |

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. J. H. Marsden, Mr. Thomas Youngman, of Millinsburg, Union county, Pa. to Miss Jane Long, daughter of Mr. Alexander Long, formerly of this borough.

DIED.

On the 30th ult. Mr. John McClean, stepson of Mr. Samuel Hutcheson, of this borough, in the 40th year of his age.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. —Troble, wife of Mr. John Troble, of Mountjoy township, aged about 21 years.

On Thursday night last, Mr. Samuel Coleman, Sen. of Cumberland township, aged 62 years.

On the 28th ult. Miss —Adair, daughter of Mr. John Adair, of Liberty township, aged about 16 years.

On Saturday last, a daughter of Mr. Alexander Curran, of Cumberland township, aged 14 months.

On Friday last, Mr. Solomon Tate, of Mountpleasant township, aged 49 years.

On the 26th ult. at his residence near Pittsburg, Oliver Ormsby, Esq. aged 60 years.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!
Departed this life, on Thursday afternoon last, Wm. McPherson, Esq. of this borough, in the 75th year of his age.

But few men in the community were more respected for uprightness of conduct, and amiability of disposition; and he has gone down to the grave full of years, and in that cheering hope of a blissful immortality, which wakes

"—the dying bed
"Feel soft as downy pillows are."

After the above obituary notice was in type, the following was handed to us, which we likewise insert.

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!
Departed this life, on Thursday last, at half past 3 o'clock, p. m. WILLIAM MCPHERSON, Esq. of this borough, in the 75th year of his age.

He joined the army, in Colonel Miles' Regiment, as an Officer, early in the spring of 1776, was taken prisoner in the battle of Long Island, and did not get exchanged till the summer of 1778. He was an upright, honest man, and an useful citizen, both in Church and State. He was for many years a Ruling Elder in the Upper Presbyterian Congregation of Marsh-creek; and many years a Member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He has left a widow and seven children, with a very numerous connexion, to mourn his loss. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

NOTICE.

THE ministers and deputies, appointed by the different Congregations constituting the "German Reformed Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States," are to meet in Synod on the first Sunday in September ensuing—in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

JOHN C. GULDIN, Sec'y.

Aug. 7.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of Jacob Raffinberger, in Mountjoy township, on Saturday the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order,
GEORGE EPLEY, O. S.

Aug. 7.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of AMY MORTON, late of Mechanism township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to settle the same, without delay; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. B. WILSON, Ex'r.
July 31.

THE SENTINEL.

[COMMUNICATED.]

BOROUGH MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, was held at the Court-house, in said borough, on the evening of Tuesday the 31st of July—to take into consideration the adoption of additional measures to preserve the health of the Citizens of said Borough. Gen. T. C. MILLER, Burgess, was called to the Chair—and ANDREW G. MILLER, appointed Secretary.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by the Rev. C. G. McLEAN, who read copious extracts from an Essay of Dr. KIRK, of Greenock Hospital, upon the nature of Malignant Cholera, and the means of its prevention and treatment.

When, on motion, it was
Resolved, That all the Practising Physicians of the Borough of Gettysburg be a committee to make extracts from the work just read, of the premonitory symptoms of the disease of Cholera, and also such others as they may deem proper to be published with these proceedings.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to divide the Borough into Wards—for the purpose of having a Visiting Committee appointed in each Ward; and also to take into consideration the propriety of arranging a Board of Health, &c.

Rev. S. S. Schumcker, George Smyser, John F. Macfarlane, Joseph Little, and S. S. King, Esq. were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn, to meet again on to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, to receive the reports of these Committees—and to take into consideration such other matters as may be deemed necessary.

Adjourned.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 1.

The meeting convened agreeably to adjournment.

The Committee, composed of all the practising Physicians of the Borough, reported, as follows:

The Medical Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Pamphlet, containing Practical Observations on Cholera Asphyxia by J. B. KIRK, M. D. as relates to the premonitory symptoms of the disease, respectfully report:—

That in discharge of the duties assigned to them, they have strictly confined themselves to the earlier stages of the disease, when gastric irritation alone predominates. The theory is beautiful and plausible. The great sympathetic nerve, which supplies the important viscera of the system with nervous power, first receives the impression of the poison, and communicates it to the organs with which it ramifies. Accordingly the stomach and bowels are the first to show, in their deranged actions (they receive the largest supply of this nervous power) that a deleterious influence has been applied to them. Thus the author accounts for the gastric irritation in the early stage of the disease. This brings us to the premonitory symptoms.

"From the very extensive opportunity of induction which I enjoyed, I proved, before I was long in Newcastle, that Diarrhoea always precedes Cholera Asphyxia; and that Diarrhoea is always a curable complaint; and, consequently, that this formidable disease, the ways of which were wrapped in mystery, and inspired us with no feelings but gloom and despair, may now be calmly viewed by the eye of philosophy and common sense, as a malady, the secrets of which are open to us, and the control of which we have in our own hands.

"I am able to announce to the friends of science, of truth, and humanity, that Diarrhoea always precedes Cholera. Their certificates (the certificates of the physicians he had consulted,) extend over a mass of more than three thousand patients. The largest employed, & the most intelligent of the practitioners of England, who have treated this disease, speak always determinately on the subject, that Diarrhoea invariably precedes Cholera. They all agree to the great generality of the cases, and not one of them was able to announce that a bona fide case ever occurred without premonitory symptoms. Every man who kept an accurate note-book, speaks determinately.

"Let me now give you as short a description of the premonitory symptoms as I can.—The patient complains of lassitude. He has frequently partial uneasiness in the region of the stomach; but this not to such a degree as to alarm him. He has frequent evacuations from the bowels, from two to a dozen times a day—not attended with much griping. His countenance is sharp and dark. He knows not of this symptom; and it is only recognizable to the eye of experience. Occasional nausea may oppress him; but this is not a very common symptom. These symptoms may continue, varying in severity, from one to ten days, before the second stage of the disorder supervenes. The evacuations are generally, at first, of a dark brown or blackish hue. As the lassitude continues, they gradually become less and less of a natural appearance, until they assume the consistence of dirty water. Some head-ache, cramp of the fingers, toes, and abdomen, and almost always slight giddiness and ringing of the ears, accompany these symptoms. Sometimes, an intervening two or three days of costiveness supervenes, and, in general, nausea and vomiting."

Speaking of the necessity of attending to the earlier stages of the disease, he says:—"I appeal to every father, son or brother—come forward quickly—assist me to snatch your countrymen and relatives from destruction. I have preponderated to you a simple mode by which you can effect this. It is inexpensive—it is attended with no difficulties or dangers—it needs only the hearty co-operation of all classes in a simple civic effort to effect a great effort."

H. SMYSER,
J. PARSHALL,
D. HORNBER,
D. GILBERT,
J. GILBERT.

The Committee, on dividing the Town into Wards, &c. and the organization of a Board of Health, made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted:—

The Committee appointed at a meeting of their fellow-citizens, held for the purpose of taking into consideration such further measures as may be deemed necessary to the health of this Borough, respectfully report.

In viewing the progress of the solemn scourge, which, in the Providence of God, has been permitted to visit different nations of Asia and Europe, and which has at length invaded our land, the attentive observer cannot have failed to perceive the salutary influence, which, in most cases, has resulted from efficient and timely precautionary measures. Your committee have, therefore, felt the importance of the duties assigned them, convinced that, although life and death are, after all, in the hands of God, the Author of our nature requires us to be found using those means which, in other cases, he has been pleased to bless.

The duties assigned them by the resolution, are the following two, viz.: To divide the Town into Wards, suitable for the inspection of Visiting Committees; and to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a Board of Health.

The Committee suggest the following Division into Wards, viz.: That the whole Borough be divided into two parts by Baltimore-street—each of which part shall contain four wards: That these wards be further bounded, respectively, by the several Streets running East and West, viz. E. & W. York-street, Middle-street, and High-street; and that the whole of the Borough lying South of High-street should be divided into two wards by Baltimore-street—each ward in this, as in every other case, extending to the middle of the Street bounding it.

As to the propriety of appointing a Board of Health, your Committee cannot entertain any doubts. It is true, our Borough is, at present, blessed with its usual share of health; and the means hitherto adopted, are merely precautionary. But, even in this state of things, the existence of such a Board may be useful; for, it is taken for granted, that it will embrace the members of that respected Profession, who must naturally be supposed best acquainted with the nature, symptoms and prevention of this formidable disease; and to whose science and experience, our own life and that of our families must, under God, be confided.

The following persons, for a Board of Health, and to compose the respective Ward Committees, being recommended, were duly elected and appointed:

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. John Parshall, J. B. McPherson,
" C. N. Berlucchy, S. S. Schumcker,
" John Runkle, George Smyser,
" David Horner, M. C. Clarkson,
" Henry Smyser, George Kerr,
" David Gilbert, David Little,
" Jesse Gilbert, S. S. Forney,
" J. F. Macfarlane.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

1st Ward.—Wm. Paxton, A. B. Kortz,
John Gilbert, S. R. Russell.

2d do.—J. M. Stevenson, S. H. Buehler,
John Slentz, J. A. Thompson.

3d do.—J. Little, Jacob Ziegler, E. Buckingham, James Gourley.

4th do.—R. W. Middleton, G. Little, J. Garvin, Esq. S. S. McCreary.

5th do.—Jacob Lefevre, D. M. Smyser.

6th do.—Hugh Denwidde, Geo. Gilbert.

7th do.—D. Ecker, J. Houck, D. Sweeney, H. Wasmus.

8th do.—T. J. Cooper, G. Shryock, Samuel Miller, David McCreary.

Resolved, That each of these Committees shall have power to supply any vacancy that may occur.

Resolved, That each ward shall be visited twice a week, viz. on Mondays and Thursdays, and oftener if required by the Board of Health; and that, in these visitations, the members of each committee may alternate.

Resolved, That they shall immediately report to the Burgess any filth, or other cause of disease, which may come to their knowledge; and to the Board of Health, once a week, (on Saturday,) or as often as required by the Board of Health, the health of their respective wards.

Resolved, That if any case of disease occur in indigent and destitute families, the Visiting Committees shall, at the expense of the Borough, afford such immediate medical and other aid, as may be requisite.

Resolved, That the Town Council be requested to hold a meeting, and assent to such of the above resolutions as require their official sanction—so far as their legal authority may extend.

Resolved, That the Board of Health shall meet on every Saturday, and oftener if necessary, to receive the reports of the Visiting Committees; and, if they deem it necessary, to publish a Report of the Health of the Town.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

THOS. C. MILLER, Chairman.

ANDREW G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Various Matters.

We have already alluded to an able treatise on the Cholera, by Dr. James B. Kirk, of Greenock, [short extracts from which will be found amongst the proceedings of our Borough meeting, published in a preceding column] and we again call public attention to the valuable information which it contains. To the talent and industry of Dr. Kirk are the world indebted for the discovery of the "premonitory symptoms," which has been the means of saving the lives of thousands, and will doubtless yet save millions from this pestilence.—We look upon this discovery as equally valuable as that of Dr. Jenner. By proper attention, nineteen cases out of twenty that would doubtless end in cholera may be easily cured. We have felt a safety of life, and content of mind, since we were apprised of Dr. Kirk's discovery that has no doubt saved us from many an anxious hour. We look upon the cholera as a disease easily cured, or we should rather say prevented, if the premonitory symptoms are duly attended to and removed.

By attending to the symptoms described by Dr. Kirk they can "always" be cured. Let any person who feels the least indisposed, seek medical advice. Let no one tamper with himself by unadvisedly taking medicines, or neglecting his symptoms.—N. Y. Mercantile.

Joseph Bonaparte.—Our readers are apprised of the recent departure of Joseph Bonaparte for Europe. The N. York Commercial, in speculating upon

this circumstance, is more than half inclined to the belief that the ex-King of Spain intends to make a demonstration in favor of his brother's family, in reference to the throne of France. A stranger is said, mysteriously, to have gone to Bordentown, held private conferences with Joseph Bonaparte, and induced him suddenly to take the resolution of going to Europe. Those who are supposed to be in the confidence of the ex-King, however, attribute his visit entirely to motives of filial piety to his mother. The condition of France, we know, is unsettled, and somewhat, at this juncture, favorable to a demolition of Louis Philip's power; but yet we cannot believe that Joseph Bonaparte has the intention attributed to him by the Commercial.

TRENTON, July 27.

Two black boys, supposed to have come from Philadelphia, were driven into Cox's Mill-pond, (Bloomsbury) near this place, by some reckless white boys on horse-back, on the 21st inst.—The poor blacks, in their fright to escape the threats of their pursuers, plunged into deep water, and being unable to swim, were both drowned.

We copy from the Quebec Gazette the following statement, showing the number of Interments and actual Deaths from Cholera at Quebec, from the 8th June, (the day on which the malady first appeared,) to the 18th July, inclusive—from the Registers kept by the Clergy.

| | | | |
|---------|-----|----------|-------|
| 9 June, | 6 | 30 June, | 33 |
| 10 " | 7 | 1 July, | 31 |
| 11 " | 29 | 2 " | 21 |
| 12 " | 27 | 3 " | 25 |
| 13 " | 70 | 4 " | 17 |
| 14 " | 92 | 5 " | 24 |
| 15 " | 143 | 6 " | 18 |
| 16 " | 120 | 7 " | 10 |
| 17 " | 97 | 8 " | 9 |
| 18 " | 112 | 9 " | 14 |
| 19 " | 117 | 10 " | 15 |
| 20 " | 122 | 11 " | 7 |
| 21 " | 70 | 12 " | 12 |
| 22 " | 78 | 13 " | 11 |
| 23 " | 34 | 14 " | 8 |
| 24 " | 33 | 15 " | 8 |
| 25 " | 49 | 16 " | 8 |
| 26 " | 40 | 17 " | 8 |
| 27 " | 31 | 18 " | 7 |
| 28 " | 21 | Total, | 1,622 |
| 29 " | 38 | | |

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Boston, July 26.

Yesterday afternoon, as a party were ascending the Quincy Rail Road in one of the returning cars, the chain gave way, and they were precipitated over the precipice a distance of twenty or thirty feet. Mr. Thomas Badhua, of Cuba, was killed, Mr. J. G. Gilson, of Boston, had both legs broken, Mr. W. G. Bend, of Baltimore, was severely, & Mr. Andrew Belknap, of Boston, slightly injured.

As an instance of the indefatigable attention of the New-York medical faculty to their patients, we are informed by Dr. EDWARD JENNER COXE, that the assistant physicians live in the Hospitals altogether, eating, drinking, and sleeping in their selected apartments, though surrounded by the malady, in its very "heart and throne." This, besides presenting a strong argument against the infection of the atmosphere, speaks loudly in favor of the self-devotion and energy of a profession, whose blessings to every community, are too great to be properly estimated by the ignorant or cynical.

The Rev. Michael Hurley, D. D. pastor of St Augustine's (R. C.) church, has given up his own private dwelling and the comfortable accommodations, to the Sanitary Committee, to be used as a CHOLERA HOSPITAL. There is a nobleness and a virtue in the act of administering to the comforts of others, by a sacrifice of personal conveniences.

U. S. Gaz.

There never was a more delightful exhibition of Christian benevolence than is now witnessed in this city. The generous donations which have been recorded, and which still continue to flow in, form but an item in the general aggregate. Numbers of our most accomplished ladies are engaged day after day in making garments for the poor and distressed, while Committees of gentlemen who at home sit on elegant sofas and walk on Brussels carpets, are searching out the abodes of poverty, filth and disease, and administering personally to the wants of the wretched inmates. There is no telling the misery which they often meet with and relieve. The committee of the Sixth Ward, in particular, deserve all praise. Among other acts of humanity, they have penetrated the recesses of the Five Points, now little else than a lazar house, and caused the tenements to be white-washed and cleansed, and the sick to be provided with physicians or sent to the Hospitals, not omitting to warn the wicked of their evil ways, and point them to the great Physician of the soul. We believe they have already been instrumental in saving many lives, as they unquestionably have in mitigating the ravages of disease among that miserable population.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Since the arrival of the Cholera among us, hundreds of our most exemplary citizens, including several of the clergymen, have been afflicted with an

obstinate diarrhoea, continuing, in some cases, for two or three weeks, before it can be subdued. This, we take it, is their portion of the epidemic. With intemperate, or otherwise dissolute habits, many of them would doubtless have had the genuine Cholera. The feeling of these patients, after two or three days continuance of their indisposition, is very much like a box of glass, marked, "This side up—with care."

Ib.

We are sorry to learn that a number of physicians have left the city, and that others are about leaving. Some of them are said to be influenced by Cholera-phobia, and others by other causes. Now we think it no more than right that those physicians who desert us in time of need, should be themselves deserted at all times; and we are not sure but it would be both justifiable and proper to publish their names to the world. None can be more sensible than we are of the arduous duties which devolve upon physicians at such a time as this; and none are more ready to a ward those who deserve it, (and many such there are,) the meed of admiration and applause. But hard or easy, irksome or pleasant, dangerous or safe, let them stick to the ship as long as the crew do, and if they get safe to shore, as we trust they will, it will be a much more pleasant scene to reflect upon, than if they had run off with the boats, and left the crew to sink or swim as they might be able.

Ib.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia has given notice to the clergy and laity of his diocese, that, as the use of vegetables and fish is considered as having a tendency to pre-dispose the system to the disease of the Cholera, the obligation of abstinence from flesh meat is dispensed with, during the continuance of the alarm or the prevalence of the malady.

General Jackson, in his choleric apprehension of unconstitutional proceedings, declined appointing a fast, lest the constitution should be violated.—Mr. Madison, who wrote the constitution, appointed a fast in 1812. What a wise man the General must be. The bank—the fast—the judiciary—internal improvements—which the fathers of the constitution approved, are found by the intuitive Solon to be unconstitutional!!!—U. S. Gaz.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Thursday, the 9th inst. as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, throughout that Commonwealth.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The steamboat Phoebe, lying at the wharf at Cincinnati, was discovered to be on fire on the night of the 22d ult. about eleven o'clock. The flames spread with such rapidity that many of the passengers jumped overboard, and it is believed that a number were drowned. What adds peculiar horror to the circumstance is, that four individuals were burnt to death, consisting of a man, his wife and child, and sister-in-law! The Commercial Advertiser, from which we learn these particulars, states that the name of the family was Emmerse, and that they were on a visit to their friends in that city. The progress of the flames was not arrested until the boat was burnt down to the guards.

HOUSTON.

Mister Houston is on his way from Washington City to Barataria, Tennessee. He stopped at Cincinnati. Of his reception in the emporium of the west, the following letter treats:

Extract of a letter dated

CINCINNATI, 7 mo. 21, 1832.

"The conduct of our theatre-going folks last night, has tended in no small degree to predispose them for the reception of the epidemic, if floating about us. Governor Houston, of club-law memory, having arrived here yesterday morning, was imprudently invited by the managers of the new theatre to attend the exhibition last night; but unhappily, the people of Ohio, whose representative he had so inhumanly beaten, rose indignantly, hissed and hooted him out of the theatre, & scarcely refrained from personal violence.—The night was one of great tumult and noise, and by the redoubtable Houston, not soon to be forgotten."

Tables have recently been published by the British House of Commons, giving an account of the number of inhabitants in Great Britain, for the years, 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831. They demonstrate that notwithstanding the distress which has prevailed so extensively at different times, the population has been steadily increasing for thirty years at nearly the same ratio of increase.—The summary for Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, stands as follows:

| | | | |
|------|---|---|------------|
| 1801 | - | - | 10,942,545 |
| 1811 | - | - | 12,592,564 |
| 1821 | - | - | 14,391,651 |
| 1831 | - | - | 16,557,590 |

The increase for the first period of ten years, was 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the second 14 per cent and for the third, fifteen per cent. The whole increase of population in thirty years has been 5,594,752, or about fifty-one per cent.

In England proper, the increase has been larger in proportion. The following is the tabular statement for that country. In

| | | | |
|------|---|---|------------|
| 1801 | - | - | 8,331,434 |
| 1811 | - | - | 9,538,827 |
| 1821 | - | - | 11,261,437 |
| 1831 | - | - | 13,089,838 |

The rate of increase for the three periods being respectively 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 16 per cent. The total increase in England in thirty years has been 4,757,909, or about fifty seven per cent. The total annual value of the real property in England, is estimated in the same documents at £40,744,622; in Wales, £2,153,801; and in Scotland, £6,652,655—total in Great Britain, £58,551,078.

London has increased in the following order:

| | | | |
|------|---|---|-----------|
| 1801 | - | - | 864,845 |
| 1811 | - | - | 1,009,546 |
| 1821 | - | - | 1,225,694 |
| 1831 | - | - | 1,474,069 |

giving an increase in 30 years of about seventy-one per cent. Bull. American.

Salutary Caution.—At the present time there is such a disposition to cholera and dysentery, or similar diseases, in consequence of the state of the atmosphere, or some unknown cause, that many respectable Physicians have thought it advisable to recommend a total abstinence from all kinds of fresh fruits, even from those which have hitherto been considered the most wholesome. This will be a severe tax upon the epicure, but who is there that would not forego the luxuries of the season in preference to enduring the agonies of disease, which most inevitably would flow from too free an indulgence in the delicacies of the country.

A Price Current of Newspapers, published at the Royal Prussian Newspaper office, Berlin, gives a list of 1013 political newspapers, literary journals, and commercial and advertising publications in Europe; 667 German, 177 French, 72 English, 29 Italian, 23 Dutch, 15 Polish, 11 Russian German, 6 Danish, 5 Swedish, 3 Hungarian, 2 Bohemian, 1 Spanish, 1 Latin, 1 Modern Greek. The number of newspapers in the United States of America is greater than that of all periodical publications of every kind in all Europe.

The Charleston Courier says—"The commissioners of the town of Athens, in Georgia, have imposed a tax of five hundred dollars on every person retailing spirituous liquors."

Two very respectable colored men have been deputed by their brethren in Natchez, (Miss.) to visit Liberia, and make report of their observations.—The Colonization Society of that place advanced three hundred dollars as an outfit. The President of the Society observes, that "on the report of these agents will depend the further usefulness of the Society."

Avaricious Characters.—The greatest endowments of the mind, the greatest abilities in a profession, and even the quiet possession of an immense treasure, will never prevail against avarice. My Lord Chancellor Hardwick, when worth eight hundred thousand pounds, set the same value upon half a crown then as when he was worth only one hundred pounds. That great captain, the Duke of Marlborough, when he was in the last stage of life, would walk from the public rooms in Bath, to his lodgings, in a cold dark night, to save sixpence in chair hire; he died worth more than a million and a half sterling, which was inherited by a grandson of Lord Trevor's, who had been one of his enemies. Sir James Lowther, after changing a piece of silver and paying two pence for a dish of coffee in George's coffee house, was helped into his chariot, (for he was then very lame and infirm,) and went home: some little time after, he returned to the same coffee house, on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it that she had given him a bad halfpenny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James had about 40,000 pounds per annum, and was at a loss how to appoint his heir. I knew one Sir Thomas Colby, who lived at Kensington, and was, I think, a commissioner in the victualling office; he killed himself by rising in the night, when he was under the effect of a sedative, and going down stairs to look for the key of his cellar which he had inadvertently left on a table in his parlour—he was apprehensive his servants might seize the key and deprive him of a bottle of wine. This man died intestate, and left more than two hundred thousand pounds in the funds, which was shared among five or six day laborers, who were his nearest relatives.

On the 7th ult. during the high north easterly wind at Quebec, the raft of Mr. William Chisholme broke up, in the vicinity of the harbor; it was composed of eight cribs of red and white pine, eight cribs of oak, and three of slaves. There were together thirteen persons on the raft, and they were carried off on separate pieces of it, exposed to the heavy sea until eleven of the thirteen met a watery grave.—Among those who lost their lives were Mr. William Chisholme, the owner of the raft, and Mr. Waterby, and nine of the raftsmen. The only survivors were Toussaint St. Germain, and a young lad named Ambrose Montague.

A boy in a school at Gravesend swallowed a piece of Indian rubber a few days ago, and though medical aid was resorted to, he died in the most excruciating agony.

POETRY.

WOMAN.

Woman! to thee belongs the first address,
Thou light of life, and soul of loveliness!
Whether thou lingerest near us as we roam,
Or deck'st with smiles the scenery of home,
Bind'st with the tenderest care our aching
head,
Or drop'st thy tears upon our sickly bed;
Still thou art nigh; the sunbeam of our days,
The bow of promise gilding with thy rays,
The clouds that threaten our terrestrial span,
And but for thee would burst on lonely man.
Oh! have I marked thee, soothing pale dis-
tress.

Beneath the lowly cot of wretchedness;
Heard the lone orphan grateful for thy care,
Lisp'ing thy name in fervency of prayer;
But never did thy generous deeds impart,
A surer charm to captivate the heart,
Than when employed in sweet instruction's
hour,
Dropping thy dew of knowledge on the flower,
That but for thee, unpitied, lone and rude,
Had sprung and pined, and died in solitude.
O, I could dwell forever on thy name,
Thou fairest emblem of our country's fame!
Woman, when'er my heart—my harp—my
page,
Breathe not thy plaudits, let the frosts of age
Nip the wild genius of my ripening muse,
Freeze the warm current of my soul—diffuse
Through every nerve its shivering cold, the
while
Unwarm'd by love—unblest by woman's
smile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Dandy Check-mated.—An exquisite
from one of the Atlantic cities, with
spectacles on nose, frowning whiskers
and fashionable check pantaloons, cal-
led at a house in this town the other
day, and enquired for the mistress. A
little, unsophisticated waiting girl, un-
acquainted with the preposterous trap-
pings of fashion, came to the door, and
not suspecting the pretensions of the in-
dividual, led him into the unsavory at-
mosphere of the kitchen; here he re-
mained until the lady of the house
found him out and transferred him
from his uncomfortable abiding place
to one more to his taste and feelings.—
After our exquisite had absented him-
self from the house, the girl was called
up and interrogated why she had so
mistaken the character of the visitor,
as to lead him into the kitchen, rather
than seat him in the parlor; her answer
was natural and conclusive enough.—
"Why ma'am," said she, "I dar'n't; he
had checked trowser!"—Northampton
Courier.

An Apology.—One day at the table of
the late Dr. Pearce, (Dean of Ely) just
as the cloth was being removed, the
subject of discourse happened to be
that of an extraordinary mortality a-
mongst the lawyers. "We have lost,"
said a gentleman, "not less than six emi-
nent barristers, in as many months." The
Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his
friend finished his remark, and
gave the company grace! "For this
and every other mercy may the Lord's
name be praised!" The effect was ir-
resistible.

From the Boston Transcript.
Rats.—Rats.—A gentleman informed
us this morning, that his cellar had
been over-run with rats until within the
last two weeks, during which time he
has not seen nor heard of one about his
premises. He attributes the circum-
stance to the use of chloride of lime,
which he has used freely to purify and
disinfect his drains, through which,
probably, most of the rats found their
way into the house.

We had scarcely written the above,
when unfolding the Connecticut Mir-
ror, we found the following paragraph:
A friend from West Hartford, in-
forms us, that a drove of nearly two
thousand rats, were seen early one
morning last week, on their way from
this city. They had been driven away,
doubtless, by chloride of lime, the smell
of which these long-tailed individuals
seem particularly to abominate. The
gardens and roads about the city were
"tracked up," with these four legged
pedestrians, which have fled from be-
fore the face of cholera preventive.—
Similar facts are recorded in a Provi-
dence, Rhode Island paper. "Rats and
mice, and such small deer," have va-
cated barns, cellars, stables and hou-
ses, where chloride of lime has been
sprinkled.

Munificent Endowment.—Miss SOPHIA
CARTER, of Prince Wm. County,
Va. who died a few days since, has left
a Legacy, consisting of Bank Stock and
Lands, of the value of about TWENTY
THOUSAND dollars, to the Female Char-
ity School of Fredericksburg, an unpre-
tending Institution, which has for so
many years, with limited means, been
the instrument of dispensing untold
benefits.

Count Surveilliers recently visited
Washington, where he was received
with much respect by the President.—
We have understood that on the in-
duction of the Ex-King of Spain,—"the
Conqueror of Napoleon's conquerors"
thus addressed him—"Sir, I have ever
felt an exalted esteem for your fam-
ily.—Your illustrious brother was my
model in war!"

The National Gazette remarks on the
above.—We take the foregoing anec-
dote from the Delaware Journal, and
believe it to be true. The President
seems to have made Napoleon his model
in peace as well as in war, and to
fancy that he is the government of the
Union.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other
persons concerned, that the Ad-
ministration Accounts of the Estates of
the deceased persons hereafter named,
will be presented to the Orphans'
Court of Adams county, for confirma-
tion and allowance, on Monday the 27th
day of August next, to wit:

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and
David Denwiddie, Administrators of
Hugh Denwiddie, deceased.

The account of George Bercau, Ex-
ecutor of Peter Bercau, deceased.

The account of Levi Miller, Admin-
istrator with the Will annexed, of Sa-
rah Wierman, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
July 24, 1832.

Alleys in Mummaburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to those
persons, who have fenced up, or
in any way obstructed, any of the Pub-
lic Alleys within the bounds of Mum-
masburg, that if said fences and ob-
structions are not removed in 30 days
from this date, they will be forfeited
according to law.

The original Plot of the Town has
been recorded in the Recorder's Office
at Gettysburg, where all who are inter-
ested may have an opportunity of
viewing the same.

JOHN MUMMA, Proprietor.
July 24.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all persons concerned, that the
subscribers have been appointed
AUDITORS, to settle and adjust the
rates and proportions due and payable
to the Creditors of DAVID HOFF-

MAN, deceased; and that they will
meet for that purpose, at the house of
James Gourley, in Gettysburg, on Sat-
urday the 18th day of August next, at 10
o'clock, A. M. at which time those in-
terested will present their claims.

S. FAHNESTOCK, }
T. C. MILLER, }
GEO. SMYSER, } Aud'ts

July 24.

FRESH
Drugs & Medicines,
OILS, PAINTS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received
a fresh supply of the above arti-
cles, which, in addition to his former
Stock, comprises almost every article
in his line now in use—together with
a large assortment of

Patent Medicines, &c.

And a fine supply of
GROCERIES:

All which he will dispose of at very low
prices. Country Dealers are respect-
fully invited to call and examine them
—and they may find it their interest to
purchase from him. Every attention
will be paid to those wishing to pur-
chase; and great care taken in the
preparation of such articles as may be
prescribed by Physicians.

N. B. Just received, a large supply of
Lancaster Glue.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 29.

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE Public are respectfully inform-
ed, that the Anniversary meeting
of the Sunday School Union of this
County, will be held on Thursday the
16th day of August next, at the German
Church in Gettysburg. The services
will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. It
is expected, that several Addresses will
be delivered upon the occasion. There
will, also, be an Address in the evening,
at the same place.

The friends of Sunday Schools
in general, and the Clergy, and Sab-
bath School Teachers in particular, are
cordially invited to attend.
By order of the Board of Managers,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Sec'y.
July 3.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received,
has been induced to commence
the Manufacturing of the following
Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS.

Top and Trace Finishers.

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to
Custom work, as he has done hereto-
fore. He warrants and stands good
for all work done in his Shop, that the
same shall not be exceeded by any Es-
tablishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall
be thankfully received, the same at-
tended to with promptness, done in the
best manner, and on the most accom-
modating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed,
by the Court of Common Pleas of
Adams County, AUDITORS, under an
Act of Assembly, to ascertain the
Claims against the HANOVER AND
CARLISLE TURNPIKE ROAD COM-
PANY, and to distribute the money a-
rising from the tolls collected on said
Road, to and among the different Cred-
itors of said Company—

Notice is hereby Given,
That we will attend at the house of
Wm. McClellan, in the borough of
Gettysburg, for that purpose, on Thurs-
day the 23rd day of August next, at 2
o'clock; at which time all claims must
be presented, as a distribution will be
made.

ROBERT SMITH, }
J. F. MACFARLANE, } Aud'ts
J. B. McPHERSON, }
July 31.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of
Venditioni Exponas, issued out of
the Court of Common Pleas of Adams
county, and to me directed, Will be
Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday
the 25th day of August next, at 1 o'clock,
P. M., at the Court-house in the bor-
ough of Gettysburg.

A Lot of Ground,
Situate in the Town of Hampton, Read-
ing township, Adams county, adjoining
Lot of Charles Blish and others,
and known on the general plan of said
Town, by No. 40, on which are erected

a two-story Log rough-
cast dwelling house, Log Back-
building, and Log Stable—Seized and
taken in execution as the Estate of Wm.
D. Ramsey.

ALSO

A Lot of Ground,
Situate in Franklin township, Adams
county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus
Stevens, David Deardorff and others,
containing Two Acres, more or less, on
which are erected

a one-story Log Dwel-
ling house, and Log Stable—
Seized and taken in execution as the
Estate of John Carbaugh.
WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, July 31, 1832.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Levari Fa-
cias, issued out of the Court of
Common Pleas of Adams county, and
to me directed, Will be Exposed to
Public Sale, on Saturday the 25th day of
August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the
Court-house in the borough of Gettys-
burg,

A Tract of Land,
Situate in Reading township, Adams
county, adjoining lands of Wm. John-
ston, John Myers and James Morrison,
containing Sixty-four Acres, and Nine-
ty-seven Perches, more or less, on
which are erected a

1 1/2 story Stone Dwelling
house, Stone Bank Barn, Log
Stable, and other Out-buildings, a well
of water, and an Orchard. Seized and
taken in execution as the Estate of Ma-
ry Weakley.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, July 31, 1832.

List of Causes—Aug. Term

P. Repton and wife, vs. P. Thornburg's Ex's.
Ex' of A. Lohach, vs. H. and S. Finkle.
George Ziegler, vs. C. Wampler's Executor.
Bank of Gettysburg, vs. George Welsh.
Wm. Craighead, Jr. vs. John Welsh.
Esther Maxwell, vs. Thomas Craighead.
Daniel Bittinger, vs. Jacob Bender.
Adam Shorb's use, vs. John Miller.
Adam Shorb, vs. John Miller.

Grand Jury—Aug. Term.

Huntington—John Welsh, Wm. Gardner,
Templeton Brandon.
Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Wil-
liam Thompson, John Miller, James Mell-
vaine.

Cumberland—George Trostle.
Liberty—Nathaniel Randolph, John Mc-
Cleary, Thomas Reed.

Franklin—John Walter.
Mountjoy—Robert Allison.
Reading—Henry Albert, Jacob Deardorff,
Borough—Andrew Polly, Peter Weikert.
Samuel Fahnestock.

Hamilton—Joseph Hildt, Andrew McIl-
vaine.

Hamiltonban—John G. Hays, Jacob Wel-
dy.

Mcullen—Henry Fehl.
Berwick—Joseph Carl.

General Jury—Aug. Term.

Straban—Nicholas Taughnbaugh, Peter
Trostle, Robert McIlheny.
Franklin—James King, Isaac Rife, James
Ewing, Jacob Sholl, Benjamin Grammar.
Huntington—Philip Myers, Isaac E.
Wierman, Lewis Christ, Peter H. Smith, Jo-
seph Wierman.

Berwick—Daniel Diehl, John Coulter.
Huntington—Joseph W.

Mountjoy—John Horner (of A.) William
Linn, Andrew Miller, Eli Horner, Samuel
Durborough.

Borough—David Heagy, John F. McFar-
lane, John Brown.

Germany—David Shriver, James Ren-
shaw.

Liberty—William Kerr.
Liberty—Geo. Deardorff, Jacob Greist,
Allen Robinette.

Mountpleasant—Joseph Heagy, Samuel
Swope.
Conowago—Nicholas Ghinter, John Em-
lat.
Hamiltonban—Martin Ebert.
Menallen—Benjamin F. Wilson.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
ninth day of May, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer and
Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c.
assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,
On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-
tives of

ESTHER LASHALLS,

deceased, to wit: Eleanor Donaldson,
William Clark, Walter Clark, who is
since deceased, leaving issue six chil-
dren, two of whom, to wit, Henry and
Emily, are now of full age, the remain-
ing four, to wit, Eleanor, George,
Thomas and Michael are yet infants;
John Clark, Michael Clark, and Ralph
Lashells, since deceased, leaving law-
ful issue, to wit, Margaret, intermar-
ried with John P. McCloy, Eleanor, in-
termarried with Brown McCloy, Walter
C. and James Lashells, or the Guardi-
ans of such of them as are minors—to
be and appear at the next Orphans'
Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for
the County of Adams, on the 27th day
of August next, to accept or refuse to
take the Real Estate of said deceased
at the valuation made thereof, agree-
ably to the Intestate laws of this Com-
monwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
July 3.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-
ninth day of May, in the year of
our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and thirty-two—before Daniel Sheffer
and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges,
&c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,
On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-
tives of

WM. SLAYBAUGH,

deceased, to wit: Betsy, intermarried
with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh,
Catharine, intermarried with Jacob
Bender, Hannah, intermarried with
Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried
with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh,
and Peggy Slaybaugh, or the Guardi-
ans of such of them as are minors—
to be and appear at the next Orphans'
Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the
County of Adams, on the 27th day of
August next, to accept or refuse to take
the Real Estate of said deceased at the
valuation made thereof, agreeably to
the Intestate laws of this Common-
wealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
July 3.



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED,
Esq. President of the several
Courts of Common Pleas, in the Coun-
ties composing the Ninth District, and
Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Ter-
miner, and General Jail Delivery, for
the trial of all capital and other offen-
ders in the said District—and DANIEL
SHEFFER and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires,
Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas,
and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and
Terminer, and General Jail Delivery,
for the trial of all capital and other of-
fenders in the County of Adams—have
issued their precept, bearing date the
26th day of January, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two, and to me directed, for hold-
ing a Court of Common Pleas, and Gen-
eral Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and
General Jail Delivery, and Court of
Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on
Monday the 27th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the
Coroner, and Constables, within the
said County of Adams, that they be then
and there, in their proper persons, with
their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Ex-
aminations, and other Remembrances,
to do those things which to their offices,
and in that behalf, appertain to be done
—and also they who will prosecute a-
gainst the prisoners that are, or then
shall be, in the Jail of the said County
of Adams, are to be then and there, to
prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 10th day of
July, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Now's the time for Prizes!

CLARKSON'S OFFICE

IN LOOK 3

If you want a Fortune, call in time:
you can only lose \$4-25, and may
become RICH!

A Prize of 1,000 Dollars.
Sold a few weeks ago; and on the 2d inst

18-34-48—A Prize of
\$10,000,

Sold to a Lad in the Country.
June 12.

Cash paid for Linen and C.
at this Printing Office.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$25,000,
ONE of 10,000,
1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,922,

AND NO LESS THAN
FIFTEEN OF \$1,000!

THE SIXTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 11th Aug.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

prize of \$25,000 45 200
10,000 51 100
5,000 51 50
3,922 51 20
1,000 1683 16
500 11475 8

Tickets, \$8, Halves, \$4,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, July 31.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 15,
12—50—49—43—33—42—46—19—41

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the residence of the sub-
scriber, in Franklin township, a-
bout the middle of June, a
RED STEER,
supposed to be two years
old, both ears marked with a small
round hole, one of the holes has been
torn out by the dogs—he has remark-
ably large horns.

The owner is requested to come,
prove property, pay charges, and take
him away.

ROBERT SHAKELY.
July 24.

FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A
NEGRO BOY,
Who has about seven years to serve.

Inquire of
J. B. McPHERSON.
Gettysburg, Feb. 14.

WENTZ'S

Worm destroying Drops,
An invaluable Remedy for WORMS.

THIS Medicine is confidently offer-
ed to the public as a superior arti-
cle for destroying & expelling worms
from the system.—It has not been
known to fail in affording relief in any
instance. This medicine is mild in its
operation, and may be given to infants
with perfect safety. The following
testimony will be deemed sufficient,
where the gentlemen are known:—

We, the undersigned, do certify, that
we have used in our families, Samuel
H. Wentz's Drops for destroying
worms, and find it to be a highly effica-
cious and valuable medicine.

C. L. Suesseroll, Philp Berlin,
Wm. Heyser, Benj. Fahnestock,
Daniel Decherl, George Hoffman,
John Shaffer, Wm. Seibert,
John Witmore, Jacob Beck,
Samuel Grove, John Porrmann,
Robert Yeats, G. Greenawalt,
John Grove, Wm. Ferry,
Samuel Brand, Frederick Spahr,
Nicholas Pearce, Geo. S. Eyster,
David Spahr.

The above Medicine can at all times
be had at the Apothecary Shop of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 5, 1832.

6 CENTS REWARD.

A BSCONDED from Mr. John
A. Brough, in Mountjoy township,
my indentured servant girl, named

Elizabeth Shoemaker,

aged about 17 years; stout built; has
been deprived of the sight of one of her
eyes. The above reward will be paid
to any person apprehending and return-
ing said girl to me—but no charges
paid.

JAMES BLECKLY.
July 31.

Liberty Bifflengen!

YOU will parade, in complete uni-
form, on Saturday the 18th of Au-
gust next, at the house of Nicholas Mor-
itz, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order, JNO. EYLER, O. S.
July 31.

DE LA MONTERA'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,
FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma,
Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affec-
tions of every kind—the most valuable reme-
dy ever yet discovered for the cure of Con-
sumptions and all diseases of the breast and
lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted
with those troublesome affections, an im-
mediate use of this highly celebrated specific
is only necessary to convince the most in-
credulous of its possessing qualities superior to
any other medical preparation yet discovered.
This specific is obtained by extraction from
herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of
those most valuable herbs it becomes a bal-
sam of superior value to the human family.
It heals the injured parts, opens the pores,
& composes the disturbed nerves; and while
the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs
the appetite and improves the spirits. This
specific is also given in safety—it is mild and
pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given
to women in whatever condition, the most
delicate circumstances not excepted. A great
many well authenticated certificates could be
obtained—the proprietor is opposed to any
thing like puff and prefers to risk it on its
own merits alone. The public will please to
be cautious of a spurious article—none are
genuine without the signature of the prop-
rietor alone, which will accompany each
of direction.

For sale by
BUEHLER, Druggist
30.

Cash paid for Linen and C.
at this Printing Office.